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TWO NEW BATS, *EPTESICUS* AND *MOPS*, FROM ANGOLA

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In the collection of mammals from Angola, secured by the Vernay Angola and Phipps-Bradley Expeditions, are two bats apparently new to science.

Acknowledgments and thanks are due to Dr. H. E. Anthony, Curator of Mammals, The American Museum of Natural History, for helpful criticism, and to Dr. A. Avinoff, Director of the Carnegie Museum, and Mr. J. Kenneth Doutt, Curator of Mammals there, for the loan of pertinent specimens.

Measurements are expressed in millimeters and color terms are those of Ridgway.[1] The text-figure is the work of Miss Helen Z. Hunt.

Eptesicus capensis angolensis, new subspecies

TYPE.—No. 85535, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ adult, skin and skull; from Chitau, Angola. Secured by the Vernay Angola Expedition, Mr. H. Lang, collector, orig. no. 620, August 5, 1925.

The American Museum has a series of 18 from the type locality; there are two skulls, also topotypical, in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh. Records of *E. capensis* in Angola, possibly referring to this race are Caconda and Huilla[2]; Vila da Ponte.[3] The more southern records may possibly concern *E. c. nkatiensis* Roberts.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.—A race of *Eptesicus capensis* with blackish wings and yellowish-brown body, the hairs above and below without dark bases.

COLORATION.—Upperparts darker than tawny olive, the bases of the hairs paler. Underparts slightly grayer than cinnamon-buff. Wing membranes and ears blackish, uropatagium slightly paler.

SKULL.—Braincase considerably higher than rostrum; the latter broad and short. Occipital height more than 65 per cent of mastoid breadth in adults.

DENTITION.—Medial upper incisor (I^2) deeply bifid; I^3 with small posterior cusp, only about one-third shorter than I^2. I_{1-3} placed in line with the margin of lower jaw. Other teeth about as in *E. minutus*.

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[1] 1912, 'Color standards and nomenclature.'
[2] 1900, Seabra, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat., Lisbon, (2) VI, p. 22.
[3] 1933 (1932), Monard, Bull. Soc. Neuchatel. Sci. Nat., LVII, pp. 49.

MEASUREMENTS.—Head and body, 56; tail, 34; hind foot, 10; ear, 12.5; forearm, 37.0; digit III, 34.1 × 12.9 × 12.0 × 6.8. Skull: greatest length, 14.2; basilar length, 11.6; palatilar length, 5.9; zygomatic breadth, 10.4 (approximate); interorbital breadth, 4.2; mastoid breadth, 8.5; outside breadth across $M^2 - M^2$, 6.9; height occiput, 5.8; maxillary alveoli, 5.4; crowns $P^4 - M^3$, 4.3; width M^1, 1.5.

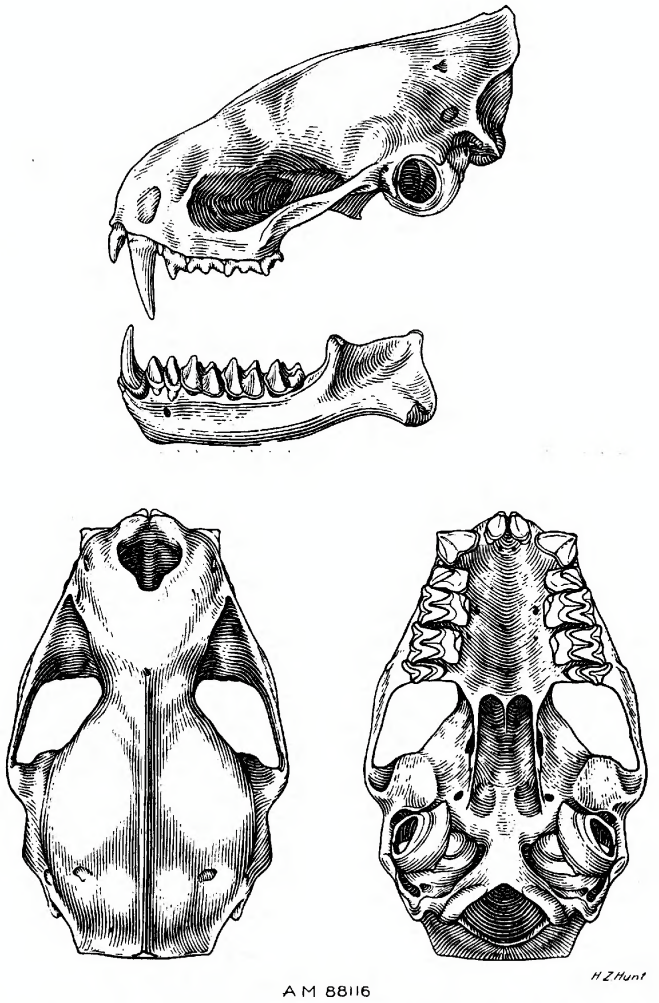

Fig. 1. Lateral, dorsal, and ventral views of skull, *Mops chitauensis*, n. sp. × 5/2.

Mops chitauensis, new species

TYPE.—No. 88116, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.; ♂ adult, skin and skull; from Chitau, Angola, alt., 4930 ft. Secured by the Phipps-Bradley Expedition, Mr. Lee S. Bradley, collector, orig. no. 676, February 10, 1933.

This species is known only from the type specimen.

GENERAL CHARACTERS.—A blackish brown, grizzled species of *Mops;* skull with high lambdoidal crest. Uropatagium reaches to heel, wing membrane attached to lower third of tibia.

COLORATION.—Upperparts near fuscous-black, shading into black on the head, grizzled with whitish hairs and tips; bases of hairs paler. Underparts dirty whitish. Wings darker than fuscous, as are the ears. Upper arms and legs pale.

SKULL.—Short and broad; supraoccipital region produced more than usual for *Mops*, but sagittal crest poorly developed.

DENTITION.—Upper incisors closely approximated, separated from canines by a gap. P^2 minute, situated laterally to axis of tooth row; P^4 and canine in contact medially. M^3 about half size of M^1 and M^2, with a V-pattern.

MEASUREMENTS.—Head and body, 75; tail, 41; forearm, 46.3; digit III, 47.0 × 19.4 × 19.9 × 8.4. Skull: greatest length, 23.3; basilar length, 17.6; palatilar length, 8.2; zygomatic breadth, 14.5; interorbital breadth, 4.5; mastoid breadth, 12.7; outside breadth across $M^2 - M^2$, 9.7; maxillary alveoli, 9.1; crowns $P^4 - M^3$, 7.0; width M^1, 2.9.

Except for coloration, this species resembles the description of *Mops angolensis* (Peters). A specimen from Chitau, agreeing in color with Peters' description,[1] collected by the Pulitzer Angola Expedition of the Carnegie Museum, has less extensive uropatagium and the wing membranes attach to the middle of the tibia. Cranially the occipital region is much less produced.

[1] 1870, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. Nat., Lisbon, (1) III, p. 124.